

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

MICHAEL SAUNDERS, on behalf of himself and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROYAL LEAF CLUB DISPENSARY CORP.,

Defendant.

Case No. 24-6208

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
& DEMAND FOR JURY
TRIAL**

Plaintiff, **MICHAEL SAUNDERS** (“Plaintiff” or “Mr. Saunders”), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their undersigned counsel, JOSEPH & NORINSBERG, LLC, as and for their class action complaint upon Defendant ROYAL LEAF CLUB DISPENSARY CORP. (“Defendant”), hereby alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff is a visually-impaired and legally blind person who requires screen-reading software to read website content while using the computer. (**Ex. A** – Michael Saunders , Legally Blind Diagnosis, dated 10/4/2022). Plaintiff uses the terms “blind” or “visually-impaired,” as Plaintiff’s central visual acuity with correction is less than or equal to 20/200.

2. As a result of his blindness, Plaintiff relies on screen reader software, including NonVisual Desktop Access (“NVDA”) to access online content.

3. Screen reader software “translates the visual internet into an auditory equivalent. At a rapid pace, the software reads the content of a webpage to the user.” *Andrews v. Blick Art Materials, LLC*, 286 F.Supp.3d 365, 374 (E.D.N.Y. 2017).

The screen reading software uses auditory cues to allow a visually impaired user to effectively use websites. For example, when using the visual internet, a seeing user learns that a link may be “clicked,” which will bring her to another webpage, through visual cues, such as a change in the color of the text (often text is turned from black to blue). When the sighted user's cursor hovers over the link, it changes from an arrow symbol to a hand.

The screen reading software uses auditory—rather than visual—cues to relay this same information. When a sight impaired individual reaches a link that may be “clicked on,” the software reads the link to the user, and after reading the text of the link says the word “clickable.”...Through a series of auditory cues read aloud by the screen reader, the visually impaired user can navigate a website by listening and responding with her keyboard.

Id.; see also American Federation for the Blind, Screen Readers, <https://www.afb.org/blindness-and-low-vision/using-technology/assistive-technology-products/screen-readers> (last visited Jan. 6, 2020) (discussing screen readers and how they work).

4. Defendant, ROYAL LEAF CLUB DISPENSARY CORP., is a New York corporation that provides to the public a wide array of Cannabis products, goods & services through their dispensary located at 107-27 71st Ave, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375, and concomitant Website, <https://royalleafclub.com> (the “Website” or “Defendant’s Website”). Established in 2023, their online portal states: “At Royal Leaf Club Dispensary, we’re more than just a weed dispensary in Queens, NY – we’re a part of the vibrant and diverse cannabis culture that thrives here. As your trusted marijuana dispensary in Queens, we’re committed to offering the highest quality cannabis products sourced from both East and West Coasts. Every brand we carry is third-party tested for potency and safety, ensuring you receive only the best. Whether you’re looking for cannabis flower, vapes, edibles, pre-rolls, CBD products, concentrates, cannabis drinks, or more, we’ve got you covered. We’re proud to be a key player in the NYC weed dispensary scene,

and as a licensed dispensing facility, we're part of the drive towards social equity in the cannabis industry.” <https://royalleafclub.com/about/> (final time accessed August 14, 2024)

5. Plaintiff brings this civil action against Defendant for their failure to design, construct, maintain, and operate the Defendant’s Website, <https://royalleafclub.com> to be fully accessible to and independently usable by Plaintiff and other blind or visually-impaired people. Defendant’s denial of full and equal access to the Website, and therefore its denial of the goods and services offered thereby, is a violation of Plaintiff’s rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”).

6. Unfortunately, Defendant denies approximately 8.1 million Americans who have difficulty seeing access to the Website and/or Mobile Apps’ services because the Website and/or Mobile Apps are largely incompatible with the screen reader programs these Americans use to navigate an increasingly ecommerce world. *See* Press Release, United States Census Bureau, “Nearly 1 in 5 People Have a Disability in the U.S., Census Bureau Reports.” *Report Released to Coincide with 22nd Anniversary of the ADA* (Jul. 25, 2012), <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/miscellaneous/cb12-134.html> (last visited Jan. 6, 2024) (“About 8.1 million people had difficulty seeing, including 2.0 million who were blind or unable to see.”).

7. Congress provides a clear and national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities. Such discrimination includes barriers to full integration, independent living, and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities, including those barriers created by websites and other public accommodations that are inaccessible to blind and visually impaired persons. Similarly, both New York State and New York City law requires places

of public accommodation to ensure access to goods, services, and facilities by making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

8. Defendant's Website is not equally accessible to blind and visually impaired consumers; therefore, Defendant is in violation of the ADA. Plaintiff now seeks a permanent injunction to cause a change in the Defendant's corporate policies, practices, and procedures so that Defendant's Website, <https://royalleafclub.com> will become and remain accessible to blind and visually-impaired consumers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12182, as Plaintiff's claims arise under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182, *et seq.*

10. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over Plaintiff's claims under the New York State Human Rights Law, Article 15 (Executive Law § 290 *et seq.*) ("NYSHRL"); the New York City Human Rights Law, N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-101 *et seq.*, ("NYCHRL") & § 296 *et seq.*; and the New York State Civil Rights Law, Article 4, § 40-c and § 40-d ("NYCRL").

11. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and (c), in that Defendant conducts and continues to conduct a substantial and significant amount of business in this District, via the Internet and a substantial portion of the conduct complained of herein occurred in this District because Plaintiff attempted to utilize, on a number of occasions, the subject Website within this judicial District.

12. Defendant, ROYAL LEAF CLUB DISPENSARY CORP., is a New York corporation with its principal place of business located at 107-27 71st Ave, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375, and is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District because Defendant purposefully targets and otherwise solicits business from New York State residents through its highly interactive Website, <https://royalleafclub.com>.

13. Defendant has been and is committing the acts or omissions alleged herein in the Southern District of New York, and in so doing, violated the rights the ADA prescribes to Plaintiff and to other blind and other visually impaired-consumers, causing them to suffer injury. A substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District on several separate occasions.

14. Plaintiff has been denied the full use and enjoyment of the facilities, goods and services offered to the general public, on Defendant's Website in Bronx County. These access barriers that Plaintiff encountered have caused a denial of Plaintiff's full and equal access multiple times in the past, and now deter Plaintiff on a regular basis from accessing the Defendant's Website in the future. Relevant precedent has established that venue is proper in the district in which Plaintiff tried and failed to access a website.¹

¹ See, e.g. *Chloe NA v. Queen Bee of Beverly Hills, LLC.*, 616 F.3d 158 (2d Cir. 2010); *Reed v. 1-800-Flowers.com, Inc.*, 327 F.Supp.3d 539 (E.D.N.Y. 2018) (exercising personal jurisdiction over forum plaintiff's website accessibility claims against out-of-forum website operator); *Andrews v. Blick Art Materials, LLC*, 286 F. Supp. 3d 365 (E.D.N.Y. 2017); see also *Ford Motor Co. v. Mont. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 141 S.Ct. 1017 (2021) (personal jurisdiction can be found as long as the company conducted business in the consumer's home state that relates in some way to the consumer's injuries, such as engaging in other transactions for similar products).

15. The United States Department of Justice Civil Rights Division has recently stated that, “[t]he Department has consistently taken the position that the ADA’s requirements apply to all the goods, services, privileges, or activities offered by public accommodations, including those offered on the web.” (*See* Guidance on Web Accessibility and the ADA).

16. This Court is empowered to issue a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

THE PARTIES

17. Plaintiff, Michael Saunders, at all relevant times, was and is a resident of Bronx, New York.

18. Plaintiff is a blind, visually-impaired handicapped person, and a member of a protected class of individuals under the ADA, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(2), and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*, and the NYCHRL. Plaintiff is unable to utilize a computer or device without the assistance of screen-reading software, such as Nonvisual Desktop Access or “NVDA.”

19. Upon information and belief, Defendant, ROYAL LEAF CLUB DISPENSARY CORP. is a New York corporation with its principal place of business located at 107-27 71st Ave, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375. The Website <https://royalleafclub.com> and the goods and services offered thereupon, is a “public accommodation” within the definition of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(j). *See Andrews v. Blick Art Materials, LLC*, 268 F.Supp.3d 381 (E.D.N.Y. 2017); *Romero v. 88 Acres Foods, Inc.*, 580 F.Supp.3d 9 (S.D.N.Y. 2022).

NATURE OF ACTION

20. The Internet has become a significant source of information, a portal, and a tool for conducting business, doing everyday activities such as shopping, learning, banking, researching, as well as many other activities for sighted, blind, and visually-impaired persons alike.

21. In today's tech-savvy world, blind and visually impaired people have the ability to access websites using keyboards in conjunction with screen access software that vocalizes the visual information found on a computer screen or displays the content on a refreshable Braille display. This technology is known as screen-reading software. Screen-reading software is currently the only method a blind or visually-impaired person may use to independently access the Internet. Unless websites are designed to be read by screen reading software, blind, and visually-impaired persons are unable to fully access websites, and the information, products, goods and contained thereon.

22. Blind and visually-impaired users of Windows operating system-enabled computers and devices have several screens-reading software programs available to them. Some of these programs are available for purchase and other programs are available without the user having to purchase the program separately, such as the popular screen-reading software program for a Windows computer, Nonvisual Desktop Access "NVDA."

23. For screen-reading software to function, the information on a website must be capable of being rendered into text. If the website content is not capable of being rendered into text, the blind or visually-impaired user is unable to access the same content available to sighted users.

24. Screen readers have rules and expectations about what the gathered information is and should be and uses sophisticated rules to interpret what it has “seen” i.e., gathered with help from the operating system, the app in question, and other ways. Based on information gathered and subsequently interpreted, screen readers use components such as text-to-speech (TTS), braille, and other output mechanisms to present screen content. (*see, e.g.* NVDA illustration below)



25. The international website standards organization, the World Wide Web Consortium, known throughout the world as “W3C,” has published version 2.1 of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (“WCAG 2.1”). WCAG 2.1 are well-established guidelines for making websites accessible to blind and visually-impaired people. These guidelines are universally followed by most large business entities and government agencies to ensure

websites are accessible.

26. Non-compliant websites pose common access barriers to blind and visually impaired persons. Common barriers encountered by blind and visually impaired persons include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. A text equivalent for every non-text element is not provided;
- b. Title frames with text are not provided for identification and navigation;
- c. Equivalent text is not provided when using scripts;
- d. Forms with the same information and functionality as for sighted persons are not provided;
- e. Information about the meaning and structure of content is not conveyed by more than the visual presentation of content;
- f. Text cannot be resized without assistive technology up to 200% without losing content or functionality;
- g. If the content enforces a time limit, the user is not able to extend, adjust or disable it;
- h. Web pages do not have titles that describe the topic or purpose;
- i. The purpose of each link cannot be determined from the link text alone or from the link text and the programmatically determined link context;
- j. One or more keyboard operable user interface lacks a mode of operation where the keyboard focus indicator is discernible;
- k. The default human language of each web page cannot be programmatically determined;
- l. When a component receives focus, it may initiate a change in context;
- m. Changing the setting of a user interface component may automatically cause a change of context where the user has not been advised before using the component;

- n. Labels or instructions are not provided when content requires user input, which include captcha prompts that require the user to verify that he or she is not a robot;
- o. In content which is implemented by using markup languages, elements do not have complete start and end tags, elements are not nested according to the specifications, elements may contain duplicate attributes, and/or any IDs are not unique;
- p. Inaccessible Portable Document Format (PDF); and
- q. The name and role of all User Interface elements cannot be programmatically determined; items that can be set by the user cannot be programmatically set; and/or notification of changes to these items is not available to user agents, including assistive technology.

27. Websites have features and content that are modified on a daily, and in some instances, hourly basis, and a one-time “fix” to an inaccessible digital platform will not cause the digital platform to remain accessible without a corresponding change in corporate policies related to those web-based technologies. To evaluate whether an inaccessible website has been rendered accessible, and whether corporate policies related to website technologies have been changed in a meaningful manner that will cause the website to remain accessible, the website must be reviewed on a periodic basis using both automated accessibility screening tools and end user testing by disabled individuals.

STANDING

28. Plaintiff, Michael Saunders, is a blind, visually-impaired handicapped person and a member of a protected class of individuals under the ADA, under 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(2), and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*, and NYCHRL.

29. On August 2, 2024, while attempting to access Defendant’s Website from his home

in Bronx County to search for and purchase products and services, Mr. Saunders encountered various access barriers. These barriers denied him full and equal access to the Defendants online platform, <https://royalleafclub.com> offering those goods, content and services which he consistently needs to assist in managing his physical condition.

30. Six years ago, Plaintiff's life was irrevocably altered when he was a victim of a shooting incident by unidentified individuals, resulting in blindness and severe persistent headaches. For the first two years following the incident, Plaintiff relied on prescribed medications to manage relentless pain and prescribed psychotropics for depression. Recognizing the dangers of dependency, Plaintiff made the selfless decision to cease using these medications upon discovering that certain strains of marijuana and related products including CBD, THC, and Delta 8 THC could provide significant pain relief. These products are 100% legal and can be shipped anywhere in the United States, including New York. Consequently, Plaintiff has been sourcing both smokeless and edible forms of hemp and related products. Various providers of these products operate in a legal gray area showing blatant disregard for the safety and health of the consumers including the Plaintiff, where they exploit the desperation of individuals seeking relief from physical pain and discomfort.

31. Plaintiff discovered Defendant's Website as a result of a recommendation by a family member who had been aware of Plaintiff's condition, physical ailments, and desire to stay away from long-term opiate therapy. Therefore, on August 2, 2024, Plaintiff accessed Defendant's Website, <https://royalleafclub.com> for the first time with the family member who recommended this company, and was very impressed with the thoroughness of each product sold online, detailing each of its unique characteristics. The level of detail provided was not only informative but also

crucial for the Plaintiff, who relies on specific strains to manage his chronic pain, and other ailments. The user reviews and ratings on Yelp and at Royal Leaf further added to their credibility, offering real-world experiences of other consumers.

32. However, despite the Website's apparent thoroughness and transparency, Plaintiff encountered significant accessibility barriers that prevented him from fully utilizing its services, when he attempted to access the site by himself. This has not only limited his ability to make informed decisions but also infringed on his rights as a consumer and individual with a disability.

33. First, the Website contains hundreds of individual products, each with its own "product tile" or "product card," a separate area that displays the products image, name, price, and other relevant information. Each product tile contains a "heading" and a "link," which serves as a navigational tool that directs users to different sections of the site or to an entirely different site altogether. When clicked, it transports the user from their current location to the destination specified by the link. Therefore, links play a crucial role in enhancing user experience, facilitating easy navigation and structuring their websites information hierarchy. They are fundamental to the interconnected nature of the Internet.

34. However, a link without an accessible name can significantly impact the blind user who relies on a screen reader which may not be able to provide meaningful information about the links function or destination. Similarly, "headings" should never be empty; the addition of visible text, or in this case, "alternative text," is crucial to avoid confusion and difficulty in navigation for the user. It is crucial for web accessibility that all links have descriptive and unique and accessible names. This ensures that screen reader users can understand and use the website effectively, enhancing their overall user experience. Further, this is a requirement under the Web Content

Accessibility Guidelines.

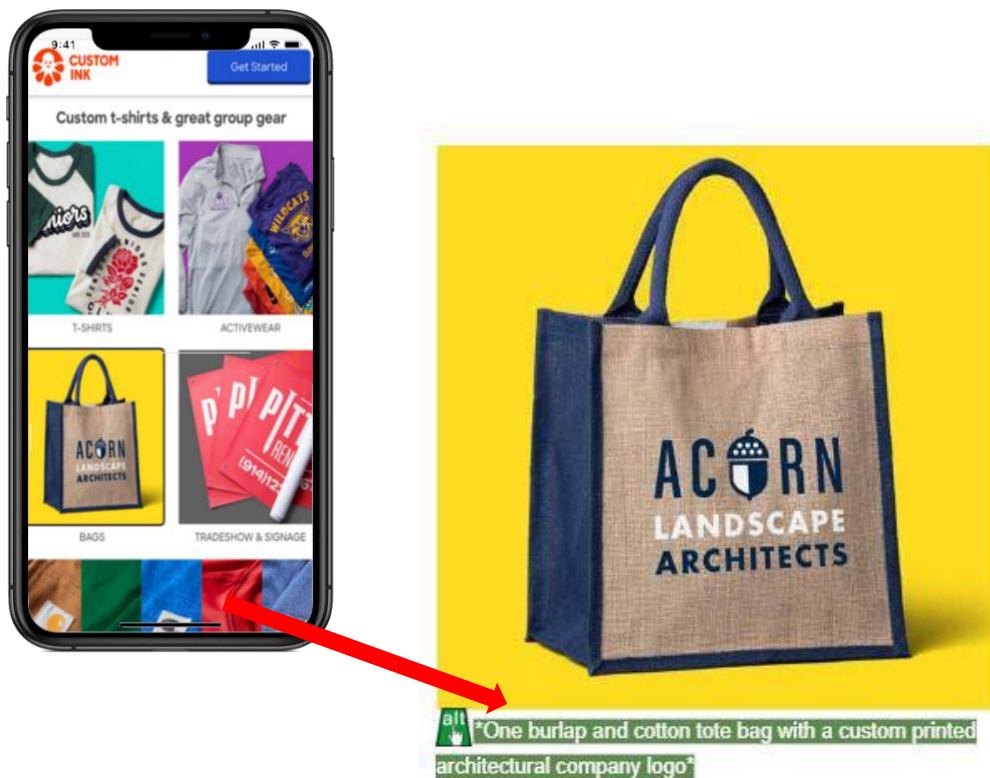
35. In the instant matter, on August 2, 2024, Plaintiff attempted to scroll through various sections of the Website in order to determine which product or products could alleviate his tension level, and constant persistent headaches and pain. However, Plaintiff was unable to effectively navigate through many sections of the Websites because many of the images displayed therein lacked “Alt. Text,” or descriptive elements, preventing Plaintiff’s understanding of the Webpage content; and hundreds of potential links to specific products lacked an accessible name.

36. For instance, a close friend of Plaintiff referred him to “Connected – Hitchhiker - Hybrid Premium Flower, ”as being one of the best smokable marijuana leaf available for certain ailments.” Upon information and belief, this product would help alleviate tension, insomnia, depression and physical pain caused by migraine headaches. However, once accessing the relevant Webpage, Plaintiff encountered numerous access barriers, including “Linked Images Missing Alternative Text,” “Images Containing a Title Attribute but no Alternative Value, and numerous instances of “Redundant Links.” These access barriers unfortunately led to Plaintiff’s departure from this Website before determining whether this specific product or any nearby products were available; would provide Plaintiff the relief sought; and/or of utmost importance whether this product (and others) contained unwanted chemical additives which may potentially cause contraindicative issues; and of utmost importance, whether this product was cost-effective.

37. The lack of information caused Plaintiff to suffer confusion and exasperation while searching but did not deter Plaintiff from trying again on August 3, 2024, to determine whether the website was brought up-to-date, or altered sufficiently to allow Plaintiff understanding of the webpages content. Unfortunately, The Website remained static and Plaintiff again was unable to

discern important information relevant to purchase desired products.

38. By contrast, the image below illustrates what shoppers hear when browsing the website of an online store, **Custom Ink**, with a screen reader. (**Custom Ink**, Home Page, <https://www.customink.com>) (last accessed July 21, 2024). To the right, is an image with alternative text, highlighted in green, which reads: “One burlap and cotton tote bag with a custom printed architectural company logo.” Although invisible on the screen, screen reader auxiliary aids read this highlighted text aloud in order to describe Custom Ink’s products to shoppers who cannot see. Without this detailed alternative text, screen reader users cannot determine what goods and services are available for purchase; they cannot shop online independently.



39. Moreover, the Website contains a listing of organizations, agencies, and other

businesses, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube and TikTok, which presumably endorsed or mentioned Defendants’ company name – but which is inaccessible to Plaintiff and other sight-impaired individuals due to the lack of any feature which would allow Plaintiff to access the listed companies.

40. As a result of visiting Defendant’s Website from his home, Plaintiff is aware that significant portions of <https://royalleafclub.com> are unusable, due to various barriers that deny him full and equal access to Defendant’s online products and services.

41. On August 14, 2024, and August 15, 2024, Plaintiff’s counsel conducted accessibility audits of <https://royalleafclub.com> to memorialize the existence of those barriers which prevented Plaintiff from conducting a search for desired products, information, and services and the potential purchase of the same. Specifically, Plaintiff’s counsel conducted accessibility audits using **Sort Site, by Power Mapper** “Usability and Accessibility Testing” Program, and the **Web Accessibility Evaluation Tool** (“WAVE”) These programs confirmed the presence of multiple violations of the ADA, as reflected within the completion of said audits. (See **Ex. B – Sort Site Report**, Summary, which indicated “61% of the 9589 pages checked contain issues, worse than average;” while 7159 pages contain broken links; while “7206 pages contain W3C standard issues.” (The Sort Site program was halted after having it operate for over 17 continuous hours and as reflected in **Ex. B.**, there were still 2279 pages left unchecked)

- a. In addition, See, **Ex. C – Sort Site Report** of <https://royalleafclub.com>, which indicated the presence of 14 Level A Issues on 7188 pages checked, including, but not limited to, ‘Empty Headings,’ ‘Links absent Accessible Names’; and numerous sections containing Links which share the same text

but go to different destinations. Separately, these access barriers create a mental hurdle for the sight impaired consumer attempting to access an inaccessible, yet interactive website offering goods, services and products to the majority of the population. These barriers in conjunction however, would create an impossible, impenetrable wall for any consumer, let alone the sight impaired and/or blind.

42. Due to the aforementioned (and many other) access barriers, which prevented Plaintiff from discerning crucial information about the desired goods and services, Plaintiff was unable to complete his search and purchase those desired products and services.

43. The law requires that the Defendant reasonably accommodate Plaintiff's disabilities by removing these and all existing access barriers. Plaintiff has been, and in absence of an injunction, will continue to be injured by Defendant's failure to provide the online content and services in a manner that is compatible with screen reader technology.

44. Defendant's denial of full and equal access to and enjoyment of the goods, benefits, and services of the Websites, has caused Plaintiff to suffer an injury in fact due to Plaintiff's inability to purchase the desired items, which is a concrete and particularized injury, and is a direct result of Defendant's conduct.

45. Despite this direct harm and frustration, Plaintiff is determined to access this Website again, following their remediation. Plaintiff's aim is to explore and purchase from the broad array of products offered by Defendant, Royal Leaf Club Dispensary Corp., with the goal to identify the most suitable products (whether marijuana leaf, edibles, liquid or related hemp products) that will ease the severe symptoms caused by the sustained head injuries which led to

Plaintiff's blindness.

46. Because simple compliance with the WCAG 2.1 Guidelines would provide Plaintiff and other visually-impaired consumers with equal access to the Websites, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant has engaged in acts of intentional discrimination, including but not limited to the following policies or practices:

- a. Constructing and maintaining a Website that is inaccessible to visually-impaired individuals, including Plaintiff;
- b. Failing to construct and maintain a Website that is sufficiently intuitive so as to be equally accessible to visually impaired individuals, including Plaintiff; and
- c. Failing to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind and visually-impaired consumers, such as Plaintiff, as a member of a protected class.

47. Defendant therefore uses standards, criteria, or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating or perpetuating the discrimination of others, as alleged herein.

48. The ADA expressly contemplates the injunctive relief that Plaintiff seeks in this action. In relevant part, the ADA requires:

In the case of violations of . . . this title, injunctive relief shall include an order to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities . . . [w]here appropriate, injunctive relief shall also include requiring the . . . modification of a policy . . .

42 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2).

49. Because Defendant's Website has never been equally accessible, and because Defendant lacks a corporate policy that is reasonably calculated to cause the website to become

and remain accessible, Plaintiff invokes 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and seeks a permanent injunction requiring Defendant to retain a qualified consultant acceptable to Plaintiff (“Agreed Upon Consultant”) to assist Defendant to comply with WCAG 2.1 guidelines for Defendant’s Website. Plaintiff seeks that this permanent injunction requires Defendant to cooperate with the Agreed Upon Consultant to:

- a. Train Defendant’s employees and agents who develop the Website on accessibility compliance under the WCAG 2.1 guidelines;
- b. Regularly check the accessibility of the Website under the WCAG 2.1 guidelines;
- c. Regularly test user accessibility by blind or vision-impaired persons to ensure that Defendant Website complies under the WCAG 2.1 guidelines; and;
- d. Develop an accessibility policy that is clearly disclosed on Defendant’s Website, with contact information for users to report accessibility-related problems.

50. Although Defendant may currently have centralized policies regarding maintaining and operating the Website, Defendant lacks a plan and policy reasonably calculated to make them fully and equally accessible to, and independently usable by, blind and other visually-impaired consumers.

51. Upon information and belief, Defendant has invested substantial sums in developing and maintaining the Website and has generated significant revenue from their online platforms. These amounts are far greater than the associated cost of making Defendant’s Website equally accessible to visually impaired customers. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff and other visually-impaired consumers will continue to be unable to independently use the Website.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

52. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, seeks to certify a nationwide class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Defendant's Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services, during the relevant statutory period.

53. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, seeks to certify a New York City Subclass under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(2): all legally blind individuals in the City of New York and State of New York who have attempted to access Defendant's Website and as a result have been denied access to the equal enjoyment of goods and services offered, during the relevant statutory period.

54. Common questions of law and fact exist amongst the Class, including:

- a. Whether Defendant's Website is a "public accommodation" under the ADA;
- b. Whether Defendant's Website is a "place or provider of public accommodation" under the NYCHRL;
- c. Whether Defendant's Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of the products, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating the ADA; and
- d. Whether Defendant's Website denies the full and equal enjoyment of the products, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities, violating the NYCHRL, NYCRL, and the NYHRL

55. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the Class. The Class, similar to the Plaintiff, are severely visually impaired or otherwise blind, and claim that Defendant has violated the ADA,

NYSHRL, NYCRL or the NYHRL by failing to update or remove access barriers on the Website so that the website can be independently accessible to the Class.

56. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class Members because Plaintiff has retained and is represented by counsel who is competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and because Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the Class Members. Class certification of the claims is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making appropriate both declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiff and the Class as a whole.

57. Alternatively, Class certification is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because fact and legal questions common to Class Members predominate over questions affecting only individual Class Members, and because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation.

58. Judicial economy will be served by maintaining this lawsuit as a class action in that it is likely to avoid the burden that would be otherwise placed upon the judicial system by the filing of numerous similar suits by people with visual disabilities throughout the United States.

59. Moreover, judicial economy will be served maintaining this lawsuit as a class action for numerosity purposes in that it is likely that the number of patrons who have attempted to utilize the services of Defendant's online platform exceeds 50 or more sight-impaired individuals.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violations of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182 *et seq.*)

60. Plaintiff, Michael Saunders, on behalf of himself and the putative Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

61. Section 302(a) of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, provides:

No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.

42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

62. Defendant's Website is a "public accommodation" within the definition of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7). The Website is a service that is offered to the general public, and as such, must be equally accessible to all potential consumers.

63. Under Section 302(b)(1) of Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the products, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i).

64. Under Section 302(b)(2) of Title III of the ADA, unlawful discrimination also includes, *inter alia*:

[A] failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations; [and] a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.

42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(iii).

65. The acts alleged herein constitute violations of Title III of the ADA, and the

regulations promulgated thereunder. Plaintiff, who is a member of a protected class of persons under the ADA, has a physical disability that substantially limits her major life activity of sight within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1)(A)-(2)(A). Furthermore, Plaintiff has been denied full and equal access to the Website, has not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and has been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled persons. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy the discriminatory conduct as the violations are ongoing.

66. Under 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein, Plaintiff requests relief as set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violations of the New York City Human Rights Law)
(“NYCHRL”)

67. Plaintiff, Michael Saunders, on behalf of himself and the New York City Sub-Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

68. N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) provides that “It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person who is the owner, franchisor, franchisee, lessor, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place or provider of public accommodation: [b]ecause of any person’s . . . disability . . . directly or indirectly: [t]o refuse, withhold from or deny to such person the full and equal enjoyment, on equal terms and conditions, of any of the accommodations, advantages, services, facilities or privileges of the place or provider of public accommodation”.

69. Defendant’s Website, <https://royalleafclub.com> is a “public accommodation”

within the definition of N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102(9).

70. Defendant is subject to NYCHRL because it owns and operates the Website, making it a “person” within the meaning of N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102(1).

71. Defendant is in violation of N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Defendant’s Website, causing the Website and the services integrated completely, inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, products, and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public.

72. Defendant is required to “make reasonable accommodation to the needs of persons with disabilities . . . any person prohibited by the provisions of [§ 8-107 *et seq.*] from discriminating on the basis of disability not to provide a reasonable accommodation to enable a person with a disability to satisfy the essential requisites of a job or enjoy the right or rights in question provided that the disability is known or should have been known by the covered entity.” N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(15)(a).

73. Defendant’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the Sub-Class on the basis of a disability in violation of the N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8107(4)(a) and § 8-107(15)(a), in that Defendant has:

- a. constructed and maintained a Website that is inaccessible to blind class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- b. constructed and maintained a Website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or
- c. failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

74. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy the discriminatory conduct as these violations are ongoing.

75. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate, against Plaintiff and other members of the proposed class and subclass on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the products, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of the Website under N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a). Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and members of the Class will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

76. Defendant's actions were and are in violation of the NYCHRL, and therefore, Plaintiff invokes the right to injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

77. Plaintiff is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines under N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-120(8) and § 8-126(a) for each offense as well as punitive damages pursuant to § 8-502.

78. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

79. Under N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-120 and § 8-126 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(New York State Human Rights Law)
("NYSHRL")

80. Plaintiff, Michael Saunders, on behalf of himself and the Class and New York City Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully

set forth herein.

81. At all times relevant to this action, the New York State Human Rights Law (“NYSHRL”), Article 15 of the New York Executive Law §§ 290 et seq., covers the actions of the Defendants.

82. Plaintiff, at all times relevant to this action, as a result of his loss of vision, has a substantial impairment to a major life activity and is an individual with a disability under Article 15 of N.Y. Executive Law § 292(21).

83. Defendants, at all relevant times to this action, own and operates a place of public accommodation, the subject Website, within the meaning of Article 15 of N.Y. Executive Law § 292(9). Defendant is a “person” within the meaning of Article 15 of N.Y. Executive Law § 292(1).

84. Plaintiff has visited the Website on a number of occasions and has encountered barriers to his access that exist.

85. Pursuant to Article 15 N.Y. Executive Law § 296(2)(a) “it shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place of public accommodation ... because of the ... disability of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.”

86. Discrimination includes the refusal to adopt and implement reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures when they are necessary to afford facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities. Article 15 of N.Y. Executive Law § 296(2)(a), § 296(2)(c)(i).

87. Defendant’s actions violate Article 15 of N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) by

discriminating against the Plaintiff and Subclass by (i) owning and operating websites that are inaccessible to disabled individuals who are sight-impaired and cannot discern the content thereof without the use of a screen-reading program; (ii) by not removing access barriers to its Website in order to make accessibility features of the sites known to disabled individuals who are sight-impaired; and (iii) by refusing to modify the Website when such modifications are necessary to afford facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities. This inaccessibility denies disabled individuals who are sight-impaired, full, and equal access to the facilities, goods, and services that the Defendant makes available to individuals who are not disabled and can see without the need of a screen-reading program or other similar device. Article 15 of N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(c).

88. Defendant's discriminatory practice also includes "a refusal to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded or denied services because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless such person can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the facility, privilege, advantage or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden."

89. Established guidelines exist for making websites accessible to disabled individuals. The International Website Standards Organization, the Worldwide Consortium, known throughout the world as "W3C," has published version 2.1 of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines ("WCAG 2.1"). WCAG 2.1 are well-established guidelines for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired people. These guidelines are universally followed by most large business entities and government agencies to ensure websites are accessible.

90. Defendant has intentionally and willfully discriminated against the Plaintiff and

Subclass in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, Article 15 of N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2) and the discrimination continues to date.

91. Absent injunctive relief, Defendant's discrimination will continue against Plaintiff and the Subclass causing irreparable harm.

92. Plaintiff and the Subclass are therefore entitled to compensatory damages, civil penalties and fines for each and every discriminatory act in addition to reasonable attorney fees and costs and disbursements of this action. Article 15 of N.Y. Exec. Law §§ 297(9), 297(4)(c) *et seq.*

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of New York State Civil Rights)
("NYCRL")

93. Plaintiff, Michael Saunders, on behalf of himself and the New York City Subclass Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

94. Plaintiff served notice thereof upon the New York State Attorney General, as required by N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 41. (Exhibit 1) (Notice to Attorney General).

95. Persons within New York State are entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of places of public accommodations, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No persons, being the owner of a place of public accommodation, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges thereof. N.Y. Civ. Rights Law § 40.

96. No person because of disability, as defined in § 292(21) of the Executive Law, shall be subjected to any discrimination in his or her civil rights by person or by any firm, corporation, or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision. N.Y. Civ. Rights Law (“NYCRL”) § 40-c.

97. § 292 of Article 15 of the N.Y. Executive Law deems a disability a physical, mental, or medical impairment resulting from anatomical, physiological, genetic, or neurological conditions which prevents the exercise of a normal bodily function. As such, the Plaintiff is disabled under the N.Y. Civil Rights Law.

98. Defendant discriminates against the Plaintiff and the Subclass under NYCRL § 40 as Defendant’s Website is a public accommodation that does not provide full and equal accommodation, advantages, facilities, and privileges to all persons and discriminates against disabled individuals who are sight impaired.

99. Defendant intentionally and willfully failed to remove the barriers on their Website, discriminating against the Plaintiff and Subclass preventing access in violation of NYCRL § 40.

100. Defendant has failed to take any steps to halt and correct its discriminatory conduct and discriminate against the Plaintiff and the Subclass members.

101. Under N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 41, “a corporation which violates any of the provisions of §§ 40, 40-a, 40-b or 42 shall be liable for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby... in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the plaintiff or defendants shall reside.”
Id...

102. Plaintiff and the Subclass hereby demand compensatory damages of five hundred

dollars (\$500.00) for the Defendant's acts of discrimination including civil penalties and fines pursuant to N.Y. Civil Law § 40 *et seq.*

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Declaratory Relief)

103. Plaintiff Michael Saunders, on behalf of himself and the Class and New York City Sub-Class Members, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

104. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff contends, and is informed and believes that Defendant denies, that their Website contain access barriers denying blind customers the full and equal access to the products, services and facilities of the Website, which Defendant owns, operates and controls, fails to comply with applicable laws including, but not limited to, Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, and N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107, *et seq.* prohibiting discrimination against the blind.

105. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that each of the parties may know its respective rights and duties and act accordingly.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. A preliminary and permanent injunction to prohibit Defendant from violating the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;
- b. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Defendant to take all the steps necessary to make the Website fully compliant with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and the implementing regulations, so that the Website is readily accessible to and usable by blind individuals;

- c. A declaration that Defendant owns, maintains and/or operates the Website in a manner that discriminates against the blind and which fails to provide access for persons with disabilities as required by Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, et seq., N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, et seq., and the laws of New York;
- d. An order certifying the Class and Sub-Classes under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) & (b)(2) and/or (b)(3), appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and Plaintiff's attorneys as Class Counsel;
- e. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by proof, including all applicable statutory and punitive damages and fines, to Plaintiff and the proposed class and subclasses for violations of civil rights under New York City Human Rights Law, the New York State Human Rights Law and the New York State Civil Rights Law;
- f. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- g. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees; and
- h. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

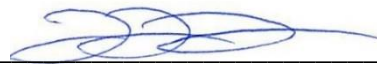
DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact the Complaint raises.

Dated: New York, New York
August 16, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH & NORINSBERG, LLC



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